AT THE FEDERAL CAPITAL Errett and Russell, which fellowed, attracted very

TOPICS OF NATIONAL INTEREST. CABINET GOSSIP-THE TRESCOT INSTRUCTIONS-THE

CHINESE BILL-TARIFY TALK. It is now thought that the President has decided not to make any nominations to the Cabinet before next week. The instructions given to Mr. Trescot by the present Secretary of State are the subject of much comment at Washington. The President is considering the Chinese bill thoroughly before signing or deciding to veto it. The debate in the House yesterday upon the Tariff Commission bill was not spirited.

CABINET SPECULATIONS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, March 29 .- There is apparently a halt in Cabinet speculations. It had been supposed that Messrs. Teller and Chandler would certainly be nominated this week, and they may still be, but this does not seem to be expected. Some of the President's friends speak in tones of discouragement of his failure to fulfil prophecy and seem disposed to retire from this branch of the business. One reason for thinking that nominations for the Cabinet will be delayed until next week, is the fact that so far as Mr. Chandler's most intimate friends-the friends who have been urging his appointment on the President-know, no formal offer of the place has ever been made to him. Mr. Chandler is not expected to return to Washington until this week or the beginning of next week. The nomination would naturally wait until his return, unless the President should choose to send it in without consulting him. It should be added that some of the members of Congress who have been urging Mr. Chandler have become a little discouraged by the delay in making what has been so long regarded as an assured nomination. They admit, at the same time, that they have no reason to suppose from the President that he has altered his intention.

COMMENT ON TRESCOTS INSTRUCTIONS. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, March 29 .- The publication of the correspondence between Mr. Frelinghuysen and Mr. Trescot creates much and curious comment here. It is singular, for instance, after all the Administration papers have been upholding Chili's demands as proper and just and moderate, to hear Mr. Fre-linghuysen on February 24 instruct Mr. Trescot that those demands are "exorbitant," and further "that the time had come when Chili might be magnanimous and just." He further instructed Mr. Trescot that a liberal war indemnity might be paid, but that in demanding Tarapaca, Chili asked

Mr. Frelinghuysen then goes on to say that to de mand of Peru this valuable province and \$20,000,000 in addition, "with a disorganized Government, provinces in anarchy and a despoiled territory, is to ask for that which Peru in all probability cannot render." Many more quotations of this kind might be given, reading indeed very much like Mr. Blaine's original instructions to Mr. Trescot. But Mr. Frelinghuysen carefully instructs Mr. Trescot that if Chili will not take the advice of this Government, she must be allowed to have her own way, as we can't interfere. Mr. Frelinghuysen goes apparently as far as Mr. Blaine in pointing out the outrage of the demands made by Chili, but then he adds, as in his instruction of January 9, that we can do nothing to aid Peru in her distress. There is the point where Mr. Blaine and Mr. Frelinghuysen differed. In his very last letter Mr. Frelinghuysen reminds Mr. Trescot that "when, as colonies, the Spanish Republics threw off their political connections with Europe, we encouraged them by our sympathies." "By the moral weight of our official declarations," continues Mr. Frelinghuysen, "we prevented intervention either to restore old political connections with Europe or to create new ones." That is practically the same declaration repeatedly made by Mr. Blaine, and he asked if our "moral weight," when our own Republic was weak, could avail against European Powers in favor of all the Spanish Republics of America, why could not that "moral weight," in the day of our great power. avail to protect one American Republic from being destroyed by another? That is the position which Mr. Blaine has tenaciously, and even stubbornly, maintained, as indicating alike the duty and the interest of the Government of the United States.

But Mr. Frelinghuysen finds it very hard, after giving every point away on January 9, to recover anything on February 24. On the former date he published his famous note revoking Mr. Blame's instructions and telling Mr. Trescot to make no authoritative utterance touching boundary, indemnity or anything else in the controversey between Chili and Peru. And he forthwith published this revocation and retreat to the whole world, and so Chili at once understood that, do as she might and demand what she choose, this Government would stand by with folded arms and sealed lips while Peru was being destroyed. Mr. Trescot, upon receiving

being destroyed. Mr. Trescot, upon receiving his new instructions, found that Chili was just as well advised of them as he was, and so all that was left him was to telegraph Mr. Frelinghuysen that the do-nothing policy was a very dead failure. Mr. Trescot's exact words were these: "I have carried out your instructions scrupulously. The terms of peace will not be modified by Chili. The publication of the instructions to me and of my confidential telegram, has made it impossible to secure a modification."

Mr. Trescot, by his last dispatch of March 15, "has gone to Peru," and Mr. Walker Blaine to Bolivia, but what either can do under Mr. Frelinghuysen's instructions is beyond imagination. Mr. Trescot goes under the express obligation of the donothing policy, and, on leaving Valparaiso, telegraphed Mr. Frelinghuysen as follows: "You need feel no fear that I shall depart from your instructions." Mr. Trescot's last and anxious thought was evidently to quiet the apprehensions of the State Department lest something vigorous or philanthropic should by any possibility be attempted.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE CHINESE BILL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, March 29.—No decision will be reached by the President on the Chinese bill until after the next Cabinet meeting, which takes place on Friday. The President and the Cabinet are in the meantime giving the subject careful considera tion, and it is stated by some of the President's friends that no one really knows his purpose re garding it, if indeed he has really come to a conclu-

The bill was first referred to the Secretary of State for his views, which were, it is understood, that the exclusion for so long a period as twenty years was a virtual violation of the treaty, and called for a veto. The bill had not been referred to the Attorney-General up to to-day, and it is not certain whether there will be any formal reference of it to that officer. Those of the President's friends who have taken a special interest in the subject and have been anxious that he should sign the bill are as confident as ever that there will be no veto.

There is reason to believe that the current report regarding retaliatory action by the Chinese Government and the withdrawal of commercial privileges from Americans in China also are incorrect. A gentleman who is in a position to speak for the Chinese Embassy here denies those reports, and says that the Chinese Minister goes to Spain only because he is accredited to that country, as well as to the United States. A prominent Congressman put into a piquant phrase a general feeling with regard to the idea that the Chinese Government will take offence because a few thousands of its subjects are to be prevented from coming to America, by saying:
"I don't believe the Emperor of China cares a rap
about the Chinese."

DEBATE ON THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, March 29 .- The discussion of the Tariff Commission bill went on in the House today, but excited very little interest. Mr. Carlisle Warmiy congratulated at the end. Mr. Speer, of Georgia, followed in a speech directed chiefly against the internal revenue system, to which he is Very strongly opposed. The speeches of Messrs. In anthorizing railroad companies to issue bonds, was bankers.

AID FOR THE STRIKERS AT LAWRENCE. LAWRENCE, Mass., March 29.—The spinners held a meeting this evening. Communications from Fall River and Biddeford, Me., were received, announcing that the enternal revenue system, to which he is New-Jersey Central Railroad, growing out of the Senate port of the strikers.

little interest, hardly a quorum of the House being present.

The fact is that the chief thing which interests members in this debate is that they shall each be afforded an opportunity to deliver a speech. Probably all that will be said during the weary weeks of discussion that are to follow will not change a single vote on the bill. The chief good that the Republicans expect to result will be that the Democrats will commit themselves anew to the policy of "a tariff for revenue only." Of course, it is not expected that all the Democrats will do this, but a majority of them certainly will, if they are afforded an opportupity. an opportunity.

COLONEL CARR TO BE ADMONISHED. Washington, March 29.-The Secretary of War has returned to General Sherman the papers containing charges and specifications against Colonel E. A. Carr, 6th Cavalry, forwarded with the indersement of Major-General McDowell. The Secretary of War indorsed

upon the papers the following:

Within mentioned charges having been submitted to the President, and having been duly considered by him, he is of the opinion that the public interests do not require that they should be tried by a court martial, as such a trial would cause an expense greater than would be justified by any results likely to follow. The President, however, is not satisfied with the condition of affairs in the Department of Arizona, as exhibited by the uniter set forth in these charges, especially the letter of Colonel Carr bearing date of the 28th of September, 1881, from which it is apparent that Colonel Carr during the late Indian troubles in Arizona was affected by feelings of disrespect and insubcrdination toward his commanding officer which were detrimental to the service and were especially unbecoming an officer of his rank and experience. The President believes that an admonition will subserve the public interests in this case, and he, therefore, directs that the General of the Army shall properly admonish Colonel Carr, and that no further proceedings be had under these charges.

By direction of General Sherman, Adjutant-General Drum has forwarded the papers as indorsed to General upon the papers the following:

Drum has forwarded the papers as indorsed to General McDowell, accompanied by the following directions:

McDowell, accompanied by the following directions:

The President having directed that the General
"properly admonish Colonel Carr," he can only do so by
informing him through his immediate commanding officers that he regards the conduct of Colonel Carr at
Cholen and Fort Apache during the last days of August,
1881, as set forth in the first three specifications of
charge 1, as unsatisfactory, and that the whole of his
letter of December 8, 1881, addressed to Division Headquarters through Department Headquarters, is faultfinding, insubordinate, improper, and altogether such a
letter as no Colonel in the Army should write, and
which no commanding officer should receive without immediate notice, and he can only do so by preferring
charges. The action of the President puts an end to the
subject, and Colonel Carr must be released from arrest
and restored to his command.

LIGHTHOUSES ON THE HUDSON. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, March 29 .- Congressman Skiner's bill to appropriate \$31,500 to build lighthouses on the Hudson River at Tarrytown, Livingston's Creek (between Catskill and Hudson) and at Lamphier's (near Coxsackie was favorably reported from the Commerce Committee to-day and referred to the Appropriations Committee to-day and referred to the Appropriations Committee, which will include the item in the Sundry Civil bill. The building of light houses at the places mentioned was strongly recommended by the Lighthouse Board, and Congressman Cornell, who is thoroughly acquainted with the navigation of the Hudson, says that all of them are needed.

STENOGRAPHER HAYES'S CASE. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, March 29 .- It is understood that one of the reasons for the removal of Stenographer Haves by Speaker Keifer was the supposition that he was a salaried employe of the Associated Press, and that that service was incompatible with his employment as an official stenographer. A gentleman connected with the Associated Press said this afternoon that Mr. Hayes resigned his connection with it a year or more are, at the suggestion of Mr. Randall, then Speaker of the House.

A NOMINATION WITHDRAWN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, March 29 .- The President has withdrawn the nomination of L. L. Lewis to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia. This was done by the request of Mr. Lewis himself, who did not desire a reappointment, having been elected a Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals of the State of Virginia.

JUDGE WALLACE'S SUCCESSOR IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.!

Washington, March 29.-There are several candidates for Judge Wallace's place as District Judge of the Northern District of New-York. Among them are Judge Johnson, of Syracuse, and Arthur C. Coxe, Utter, the latter of whom is said to have very strong

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 29, 1882. William A. Hutchins has been appointed superintendent of the Eighth Life Saving Station on the Gulf coast. The points of difference in the bill of exceptions in the Guiteau case have all been settled. The bill will now be written out and signed.

The entire lapse roll of the Treasury Department,

composed of twenty-two clerks, mostly women, will be discontinued on April 1, because of the lack of funds. The sub-committee of the House Committee on the Judiclary met to-day and further considered the pendng measures in regard to a National bankrupt law. No conclusion was reached.

Richard T. Merrick has been appointed counsel to as sist Colonel Bliss in the prosecution of the Star Route cases, to take the place held by Mr. Brewster prior to his elevation to the Attorney-Generalship. At the close of business to-day United States bonds had

been redeemed at the Treasury as follows: Under the 105th call, \$19,682,450; under the 106th call, \$18,411,050; under the 107th call, \$15,415,400. Members of the Cabinet and of the Diplomatic Corps have been invited to be present to-morrow at a solem requiem mass in St. Matthew's Church for the soul of the mother of Senora Barca, wife of the Spanish Minister. It is learned at the Treasury Department to-day that

the balance is becoming so large that a bond call will shortly be issued. Neither the amount of bonds to be ealled nor the date on which the call will be made has yet been decided upon.

The President will take no action upon the Chinese

bill before Friday, as he is desirous of having it further onsidered at the next Cabinet meeting. He is in daily receipt of a large number of letters bearing on the ques-tion from all sections of the country. Dr. Lincoln, at the instance of the House Committee

on Foreign Affairs, to-day visited Jacob R. Shipherd and reported that he found Shipherd suffering from an attack of facial crysipelas, which rendered it impossible for him to leave his room without much suffering and

The Roumanian Postmaster-General has informed Su perintendent Blackfan, of the Foreign Mail Service, that the transportation of plants, bulbs, trees and flowers through the mails of that country is prohibited, and any such matter received from other countries will be re-turned to the sender.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic Congres sional Campaign Committee, to consist of seven members on the part of the Democratic members of the House, has been selected and will consist of Representa tive Rosecrans, chairman, Representative Flower, o New-York, Randall, Pennsylvania, Lefevre, Ohio, Cobb Indiana, Thompson, Kentucky, and Jones, Arkansas.

GARFIELD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 29 .- A meeting called for the purpose of organizing a national board of lady managers of the Garfield Memorial Hospital Association was held this afternoon. Mrs. General Ricketts presided. The meeting was opened by Senator Windon who declared that a general hospital was greatly needed He said that the menument which it was thus proposed to erect to the memory of General Garfield was more suitable to his character than would be one of marble o brass. A. S. Solomons, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, stated that almost enough money had already been raised to justify placing the hospital in ac

The ladies present effected the organization of "The Ladies' Aid Society of the Garfield Memorial Hospital.' The following were then elected officers of the Society President, Mrs. Senator Windom; first vice-president Mrs. General J. B. Ricketts; second vice-president, Mrs.

Mrs. General J. B. Ricketts; second vice-president, Mrs. Speaker Keifer; recording secretary, Mrs. Leonard Whitney; sorresponding secretary, Mrs. Senator Blarr, treasurer, Mrs. George B. Loring.

Committees were appointed to perfect the organization by selecting an additional vice-president from each State and Territory; also to arrange for holding a Martin Washington tea party in the rotunds of the Capitol. The committees as composed include Mrs. Speaker Keifer, Mrs. Senator Butler, Mrs. Senator Halli (Col.), the wives of Representatives Springer, Deering, Long, Bowman, Burrows, and Cannon of Hilliois, Miss Swaim, Mrs. Commissioner McFarland, Mrs. General Ricketts and Mrs. General Ric

COURT CASES AT TRENTON.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1882.

postponed until Friday. The case of George J. McGouckey vs. the New-Jersey Southern Radiroad was taken up and will occupy several days. This case involves a large tract of land on the Shrewsbury River, in Monmouth County, and also involves the question of riparian rights.

CONTROL OF MUTUAL UNION.

VIRTUAL END OF TELEGRAPH RIVALRY. MAJORITY OF THE COMPANY'S STOCK BOUGHT IN THE INTEREST OF THE WESTERN UNION COM-

The control of the Mutual Union Telegraph Company has passed into the hands of friends of the Western Union Company, and the two systems will operated hereafter in complete harmony. No attempt to unite the companies more closely will be made at present, but, by securing control of the rival line, friends of the Western Union have removed all danger of active opposition to that company. The negotiations, which were brought to a successful last night, have been issue gress for several months. Jay Gould has bought 33,500 shares of Mutual Union stock, and George F. Baker, president of the First National Bank, and George S. Scott own enough more stock to make the whole amount 52,000 shares. The entire capital stock of the company is \$10,000,000, so that these three men own an absolute majority. They have united in an arrangement by which the Mutual Union will be operated entirely in the interest of the Western Union Company. agreement was signed last night. The 52,000 shares of stock have been placed in one pocl, and, under certain restrictions, will be used to insure harmony between the two companies. The litigation in which the new company has become involved

harmony between the two companies. The litigation in which the new company has become involved is to be discontinued. The lines of the company are to be extended in accordance with the plans of the present management, but only so far as the extensions will be to the advantage of the Western Union. The business of the new company will be developed to the full capacity of its lines so far as they may be considered part of one vast system. In effect, the lines of the Mutual Union Company will be operated precisely as if they formed a part of the Western Union system.

The new board of directors of the Mutual Union Company, made necessary by the change of ownership, had not been fully agreed upon last night. Of the fold Board, George William Ballou, the vice-president, Charles F. Peck, the secretary, and George F. Baker will remain. John G. Moore, the head of the firm of con ractors which built the lines, will become a member of the Board and the president of the company. H. C. Fahnestock, vice-president of the First National Bank, George J. Gould, Washington E. Connor and Granville M. Dodge will become directors. Jay Gould had not consented last night to take a seat in the Board, but it was believed that he would do so. In case he should decline it was believed that the place would be given to George S. Scott. In this management the Mutual Union Company retains a nominal majority of the directors, but the agreement between Mr. Gould, Mr. Baker and Mr. Scott places the practical control of the company in their hands. The new directors will be elected at a meeting to be held to-day.

The bulk of the stock secured in the interest of the late John O. Evans, who was the original president of the company, and its most earnest promoter. Other amounts of stock kare understood to have come from George William Ballou & Co., the fiscal agents of the company's bonds, estimated at nearly \$2,000,000 for the whole 52,000 shares. The purchasers also secured a considerable amount of the company's bonds, estimated at nearly \$2,000,

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR BILL DEFEATED. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Boston, March 29.—The Prohibitory liquor bill was defeated in the House to-day by a vote to pass it Charles J. Noyes declined to vote. His reasons are understood to be that he thinks a presiding officer should any measure. There are those, however, who believe that Mr. Noves, who is supposed to be an aspirant for the gubernatorial chair, did not wish to be placed on record on this question. The Democrats held a secret caucus Thesday evening, and, it is understood, decided to evade the question. They are desirous that the Re-publican majority should pass the measure so that it may be used against them in the next State campaign.

A BOILER EXPLOSION VERDICT.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.-The Coroner's iquest into the cause of the death of the victims by the ooiler explosion on the tug Henry C. Pratt was concluded to-day. The verdict of the jury stated that there vas too much steam pressure on the boiler, and that the boiler was handled in a reckless manner. The jury recommended that the United States law compel two safety valves to be attached to each boiler.

ASKING MR. COLLYER TO RETURN.

CHICAGO, March 29 .- A local paper publishs a report that the committee appointed to Unity pulpit, which has been vacant since the Rev. Mr. Miln's departure, will petition the Rev. Robert Collyer to return to his old flock.

FRAGMENTS OF WESTERN NEWS.

CROW DOG SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

DEADWOOD, D. T., March 29.—Crow Dog recently convicted of the nurder of Spotted Tail, was to day souteneed to be hanged on May 11.

CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE.
CHICAGO, March 29.—The Chicago Stock Exchange has filled out its membership to the maximum.
Applications for membership have been received from New-York and Philadelphia.

New-York and Philadelphia.

A RIVER STEAMER SUNK.

St. Louis, March 29.—The steamer Lady
Lee, belonging to the Kansas City Star Line Packet Company, sunk in the Missouri River, near Lexington, this
morning. She was valued at \$29,000; insured for
\$12,200.

POLK WELLS SENTENCED FOR TEN TEARS.
CHICAGO, March 29.—A dispatch says that
Polk Wells, who was arrested at Randolph. Wis., for
stealing horses and robbing a bank, pleaded guilty to the
former charge, and was sentenced to ten years in the

Sententiary.

KILLED BY A COUNTY JUDGE.

St. Louis, March 29.—J. R. Bowman, State county Judge of Phelps County, fired a load of buckshot not the body of Alfred Hayes last night, as he was walking the street in the littletown of St. James. Hayes was penitentiary.

mortally wounded.

ADVANCING THE PRICE OF HIGH WINES.

CHICAGO, March 29.—The Executive Committee of the Western Export Association, yesterday unanimously agreed, in view of the rise in the price of grain, to advance the high wines market to \$1 17, and also to continue the association until June 1.

A BANK TELLER MISSING.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 29.—Arthur Mueller, a teller of the Central Bank, has been absent since Monday. Before leaving here be made an assignment to his mothing wrong in the accounts of the bank, or in his account, except an overdraft of \$2,200.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

INCORPORATED AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, March 29.—The Railway Cab Electric
stemal Company of New York, with a capital of \$1,000,000,
was incorporated to-day.

DIED BEFORE HIS CASE WAS SETTLED. PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—William J. Miskey

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—William J. Miskey

r, a highway contractor, was sentenced to implisonment for

sycar on February 9, 1881. He was released on a writerror, which was argued to-day. Miskey died last night.

A FORGER TO BE RETURNED TO ENGLAND.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—Judge Butler, in the

United States District Court this morning, remanded Jo

ph Brumpton, the alleged British forger, to the custody
scott, the English detective, for return to England.

A BOARD OF PARDONS FOR CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 29.—The Schate to-d
passed a bill providing for a State Board of Fardons. I
thought the bill will pass the House. The pardoning pov
has heretofore rested with the Legislature. **TREASURER LANE'S DEFICIT.

EXETER, N. H., March 29.—The auditors of the County of Rockingham and a deficit of \$17,634 54 in the accounts of County Treasurer Lane. . . . he assets of the Union Dime Savings Bank include \$7,500 in the possession of Lane's bankers.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT BRIBERY. SECOMBLYMAN SHINN CHARGES THAT HE WAS OF-

FERED MONEY TO VOTE FOR SENATE BILL NO.

TRENTON, N. J., March 29.—Senate bill No. 167, confirming railroad riparian titles, was brought up for a time. As a motion to adjourn was being voted upon, Assemblyman Shinn (Dem.), of Atlantic County, arose and sent to the clerk's desk the following statement of an attempt to bribe him to vote for the

would get \$500 in his room at dinner time, and \$500 after the bill was passed; that he would get it all now, but
that the party who furnished it had used more among
others than he expected. This deponent said, "All right,"
and on going to his room in his hotel after the adjournment, he sat down, when a man came there with a package, saying he was instructed to give it to Mr. Shinn;
that this deponent then opened the envelope, and found
that it contained five one hundred dollar bills, which
this deponent still has in his possession.

JOSEPH H. SHINN.

this deponent still has in his possession.

JOSEPH H. SHINN.
Sworn and subscribed before me, this 29th of March.
ALLEN L. McDermott, Master in Chancery, New-Jer-

the affidavit was made, although its existence had been known to a few persons for an hour or two. Mem bers who had favored an adjournment changed their votes, and the motion to adjourn was lost. Mr. Cator, of Hudson, moved for a Committee of Investigation, and Speaker Dunn (Mr. Lawrence in the chair), moved to amend by postponing consideration of the bill until the committee reported. The amendment was accepted, and Speaker Dunn then made a flaming speech, declaring his belief in the virgin purity of each and every member, and advocating cates of the bill, declared in the most unequivocal terms his desire for a full investigation and a clear underthe resolution to adjourn sine die on Friday, which was the committee time properly to perform its work. He

the matter was looked into thoroughly.
While the discussion continued, Mr. Shinn walked about the House with an easy and satisfied manner. He said he did not want to tell who made the offer. He was a well-known and prominent man, and he did not mean to give his name unless forced to. He showed the money in \$100 bills, which he kept carefully wrapped in paper in his pocket. He mentioned two men who he said were not the persons who bribed him. One of the bribers had talked with him, and had made the arrangements, while the other had simply handed him the money. He had told Assemblyman McAdoo about it, and McAdoo had advised him to get hold of the money which, he said, he intended to keep for the present. He afterward stated that he would tell the whole story at the preper time.

afterward stated that he would tell the whole story at the proper time.

The resolution to have the investigation was adopted, and Messrs. Cator, Fielder, McAdoo, Baker, Gaston, Flynn and Parrott were appointed as the committee. The report was directed to be ready by 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, and the committee was authorized to employ a stenographer. The House then adjourned till tomorrow, the bill lying over until that time. It is said that the investigation will not delay final adjournment.

The excitement over the exposures grew during the time intervening before the meeting of the committee in the evening. A large crowd gathered in the Assembly Chamber, where the investigation took place. Mr. Shim delivered the money to Chairman Cator. There were

time intervening before the meeting of the committee in the evening. A large crowd gathered in the Assembly Chamber, where the investigation took place. Mr. Shinn delivered the money to Chairman Cator. There were five \$100 bank notes on Philadelphia banks, one greenback, series A. No. 94,983, and a silver certificate, series B. No. 13,670. The effect of the exposure on the bill was widely discussed, and it was generally believed that if the charges were fully sustained the bill would be defeated. This was the more certain as the measure had only about thirly-two votes.

Assemblyman shinn is the Democrat who bolted the Democratic cancus recently and who was then bitterly assailed by the Democrats. He is engaged in the real estate business in Atlantic City. Before the session opened the floor was cleared of all except legislators, witnesses, stenographers and reporters. The gallery, however, was open. Assemblyman Shinn was the first witnesse. He rehearsed the facts, giving only in addition the name of the person. This individual proved to be one John J. Crommer, of Cape May, who made his first appearance as a lobbylist at Trenton this winter. Crommer told him that other members were only getting \$500, except counsel. Witness first saw Crommer when witness was playing draw-poker, 20 cents ante. C. Barcalow, representing the Pennsylvania Railroad, once told witness that if he would vote for bill No.167 it would be worth his board bill and something beside. This was soon after the Governor had vetoed the bill, witness had never been otherwise approached improperly. He told McAdoo about it because be believed McAdoo to be an honest man. He was not approached improperly. He told McAdoo about it because be believed McAdoo to be an honest man. He was not approached in the first passage of the bill, and he then voted for it. He could not say why he did not inform the House immediately about the attempt at bribery. He never saw Crommer and Earcalow together, and the latter never approached him on any other matter.

James

GENERAL LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS. PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

TRENTON, N. J., March 29 .- The Assembly this morning adopted the Senate resolution to adjourn sine die on Friday at noon. The Democratic caucus passed upon the measure, and the action of the House was of course perfunctory. The scene for the remaining days in the Assembly promises to be exciting and con tused. The Speaker is not calculated to exert a strong influence in the House, and when it escapes from his control there may be trouble. Among the important matters still unacted upon in the Assembly is the proposition to amend the Constitution. The proposed amendments have mot with general favor and it will be a serious misfortune if they tail through the carclessness and selfishness of the Assemblymen who are seeking to advance their private measures rather than aid the progress of the State at large.

The State Tax bill was introduced to-day. It provides for a tax of one mill on the dollar. The bill was ordered to a third reading this afternoon. In the debate on the bill it appeared that the amount needed by the Treasury before next March would be about \$500,000, and that the tax would produce some what more than this sum. There has been no State tax for three years, and the Democrats controiling the House have made vain attempts to dodge the responsibility of imposing the tax this year, although it was an evident necessity some time ago. The rate of one mill is exclusive of the school tax of about two mills on the dollar. The tax will not be severely felt, except probably in Hudson and Essex Counties, where the loc rate is very high. The passage of the tax bill will make possible the passage of Mr. Cator's bill to return about \$150,000 of the State railroad tax to Hudson County.

The Committee on Revision of the Laws of the Senate

this afternoon gave two hearings on the General Water oil. Judge Hopper, of Paterson, said the measure was intended to benefit only the cities of Paterson and Pasaic, which had suffered greatly by the drouth. It was simply desired to store the waters which were abundant for the purpose. There was enough water from the Up-

per Passale water shed to furnish 184,000,000 gallons a EX-GOV. MOSES'S SWINDLES day the year round. The bill was guarded with exceeding care, providing that no municipality need take the water unless it was demanded, that no charge should be made for the water, but only for the proportionate cost of the works, that the cities might condemn and purchase the whole plant should not be iffterfered with. William B. Guild, counsel of the Newark Water Board, Assemblyman David Young, of Newark, Assemblyman Parsons, of Montclair, S.

sel of the Newark Water Board, Assemblyman David Young, of Newark Assemblyman Parsons.of Montelair, S. B. Ransom and James Fleming, of Jorsey City, and others spoke against the bill, declaring that it is contrary to State policy to give away natural rights, that it placed in the hands of seven men the water privileges of the whole State and that the guards in the bill were deceptive. They said there was a justifiable suspicion that there would be an attempt to sell the water to New-York. Judge Hopper pronounced this absurd. The bill will probably be reported to-morrow. Its passage by the Senate sends it to the Governor.

The Assembly passed several important Senate bills, including those to make the building formerly occupied as a Soldiers' Children's Home an Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, the improvements to cost \$15,000; to make the Attorney-General's salary \$7,000 per annum; to legalize bonds guaranteed by bond assurance companies; to enable the Essex County Road Board to compromise assessments; to permit railroad companies to reduce their capital stock; also, House bills to purchase a picture of Camp Ludlow, Yorktown, Va.; requiring County Collectors' reports to be published in the legal newspapers; enabling Hoboken to build school-houses. The Assembly also passed by a vote of 36 to 10 the bill to create the new county of Newark from the county of Essex, the Congressional District to remain the same, the county seat of Essex to be at Orange, the debt of the present county to be divided proportionately, etc. The bill has received the indorsement of the townships which will compose the County of Essex as created and Newark has not opposed it. There are many political and other reasons why the scheme should receive favorable consideration, and its passage is expected by the Senate.

The House also passed (52 to 0) the bill introduced by Senator Vail, and prepared by the Board of Health, providing that bearine, gasoline and naphtha must be sold under their true names, with tags on the cans designating their cont

FLOODS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

SITUATION ALONG THE RED RIVER.

Sr. Louis, March 29.-The Government teamer General Barnard, loaded with 150,000 Governfood and some clothing, contributed by charitable citiburg, in command of Chaplain Mullins, United States Army. General Beckwith has just received a report from Lieutenant B. H. Randolph, of the 3d Cavalry, dated Delhi, La., in which the latter sums up the situa-In the district from the Red River to the Arkansas line

In the district from the Red River to the Arkansas line, and about fifty miles west of the Mississippi River, there has been no loss of life except a few children in the Black River, and there is no actual starvation or desolation at present. The supply of rations, it judiciously husbanded, will meet all pressing needs until April 10, when, if there is no improvement in the situation, there will exist general destitution among all the people, white and black. Should the flood fall decidedly by April 10, I think, at the most, there will be need of only half rations of bacon and meal up to May 1 for 5,000 persons, who constitute a class of small farmers, white and black. If there is no change for the better before April 10, there will be about 18,000 persons without food or credit. Should the water fall decidedly by April 10, the probability is that planting can be done by May 1, and, with this prospect, the planters will prefer to feed their own hands; whereas, if the water continues to rise, the whole system of credit and working will be upset, commission merchants will decline to advance to country merchants and planters. I cannot too strongly recommend that all issues be discontinued immediately upon the subsiding of the water, so that planting can be

GREAT DISTRESS IN LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 29 .-- A dispatch from Troy, La., to The Times Democrat, reports the water there 3 feet 10 inches above the flood of 1874. One of the missioner, to relieve cattle, is supposed to have gone down in a storm on Monday on Lake Catahoula with 100 head of cattle. The hills of Catahoula Parish are crowded with people and cattle, and huts are built of hills has set in. On Monday, at Lindell Place, some occurred in the morning unroofed a portion of a gin-house in which some twelve familles were living, and nearly overturned the building. A man in a skiff said that Mr. McAdam, five miles below Trinity, on the Black River, stated that his house was shaking in the wind, and that the lives of his family were in danger. He had some forty hogs in the same building, and asked to be taken out. A negro reported that there were 100 head of stock near the Lindell Place in deep water, and threatened with being washed away. On the trip to Gaenor's plantation, four miles below Froy, the steamer Susie left the river, and, steaming out through the road, was soon running over broad plantations and fields. In each gin-house left there were nearly 100 negroes, besides a lot of stock. Moving around cabins and getting out of the way of trees, the bout ran for two miles and a haif thland and over the broad acres of the Stony, Cottonwood, Grove, the broad acres of the Stony of the point of the point of the point of broad acres in the depth of the principle of the dending afternoon, and he identified by E. W. Crowell as the principle of the p over the broad acres of the Stony, Cottonwood, Grove, Preston, Vernon, Omega, Elba, Star and Herrman plan-tations, arriving at last at the house of Joseph S. Gaynor, on the Omega place.

OVER A HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

NATCHEZ, Miss., March 29.-Information has reached this city of the destruction of the Ralston Gin, ear Lake St. John, in Tensas Parish, La., by which 120 refugees lost their lives. This gin was one of the largest North Louisiana, and was packed to overflowing with perroes from adjoining plantations.

The river is stationary, with a slight tendency down ward. The back water in Vidalia is receding slowly. there having been a fall of one inch in twenty-four hours. there having been a fail of one inca in twenty-four nours.

A better feeling is beginning to pervade the planting community at the prospect, and hopes are entertained of making a fair crop. Groups of colored refugees may be seen scattered all over the public parks in front of the town. Many of them have been effered work here at fair wages, but have refused it, preferring to remain in idleness while the Government feeds and provides for them.

AN ARKANSAS COUNTY UNDER WATER. MEMPHIS, March 29.-Lieutenants Satterlee and Richards arrived here this morning. The latter, who had been on an investigating tour in Mississippi and Crittenden Counties, Ark., reports that three-fourths of fississippi County is still under water which, however, is falling steadily, and a decline of twelve inches more will relieve all tillable land of the flood. There about 500 people in the northern central portion of the about 500 people in the northern central polynomer. In county that will need aid for fifteen days longer. In the destitute number about 2,000,

AID NEEDED FOR THIRTY DAYS. WASHINGTON, March 29 .- J. F. King re-

eived a telegram yesterday from F. S. Shields, president of the Police Jury of Vidalia, La., stating that 10,000 rations were needed for thirty days; that the backwater was rising, and that destitution was on the increase. It also stated that the steamer Minnie was removing the sufferers to Natchez, which was crowded with refugees.

JERSEY CITY APPOINTMENTS.

The Jersey City Board of Finance and Taxation last night made the following appointments: City Collector, James C. Love, salary \$2,400; Corpora tion Counsel, Leon Abbett, salary \$4,000; Corporation Attorney, Allan McDermott; Assessors, First District, Senalo Barker; Second District, Dennis McLaughlan; Third District, Hugh Dugan; Fourth District, John Wright: Fifth District, John M. Parks; Sixth District, James C. Clarke.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

RICHMOND, Va., March 29.—The post-office h the National Bank of Virginia was robbed on Sunday, eral hundreds of letters were probably taken.

erai aundreus of feiters were probably taken.

DROWNED IN A SQUALL.

NEWPORT, March 29.—Two tugboats were separated from a tow last night in a heavy squall. Ten men were on a dredge, which sunk. They were all rescued except Edward Farker, of Vineland, N. J. TROY, March 29.—By the breaking of a rope, a four-ton cylinder fell at the Rensselaer Iron Works this morning. Three men were on the cylinder, one of whom, Patrick Hussey, fell on his head and died in a few hours.

A NUESE SHOOTS HE STORMAN

A NURSE SHOOTS HIS EMPLOYER.

A NUBSE SHOOTS HIS EMPLOYER.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—Thomas P. Lesl
visited the house of Thomas S. Nelson, of No. 1.81; Jefferse
st. last night and demanded his watch. Being refused,
trabbed at the chain and shot Mr. Nelson in the head, for
turing his skull. Lesine had been in Nelson's employ as

PREVENTING THE RESCUE OF A MURDERER, DANVILLE, Va., March 29.—A suspicion having arisen that an attempt will be mide by members of a secret occiety of colored people to rescue book Wright, who is to be hanged at Chatham on the 31st, Governor Cameron has ordered the Danville Grays to that place on the day of the hanging.

'DROWNING HERSELF AND THREE CHILDREN,
CINCINNATI, March 29.—A dispatch from Pine
Bluff, Ark, says: 'On Monday Mrs. Ballard, of Lincoin
County, broke the necks of two of her children, age seven and
four, and threw them into a pend, and jumped in herself with
a baby in her arms. The act succeeded a disagreement between the woman and her husband." PRICE FOUR CENTS.

MAKING VICTIMS IN THREE CITIES. HIS CAREER IN NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN AND BOS-TON-THE SWINDLER AGAIN IN CUSTODY.

Franklin J. Moses, ex-Governor of South Caro

lina, was arrested in this city yesterday and locked up at Police Headquarters on charges of swindling-For some months he has been at liberty under bail to answer a charge of swindling William L. Hall, a retired hotel-keeper, or No. 4 East Tenth-st. Mr. Hall was cheated out of \$2,500 last summer by a notorious swindler, "Plin" White, who now is serving a term of imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing. White was arrested, while he was in the Jefferson Market Prison awaiting trial, Moses visited Mr. Hall under the assumed name of Hassans. He told Mr. Hall that he could get back the value of the money given to White for \$20. Mr. Hall again allowed himself to be swindled, but as soon as he learned that the supposed Hassans was a fraud he applied to Inspector Byrnes. The identity of Moses was discovered by Detectives Haley and Ruland, and Moses was arrested on October 3. He was kept in prison for a time, but afterward managed to secure bail.

While Moses was under arrest, however, Inspector

Byrnes learned that he had been living by swindling operations for a long time. Only a few weeks before he visited Mr. Hall Moses had called at the office of John D. Townsend and had offered to procure some dispatches and other documents which would implicate Samuel J. Tilden in an attempt to buy up the South Carolina delegation to a Democratic National Convention. Mr. Townsend paid Moses some money for alleged expenses, and Moses departed, taking an overcoat which hung in the office. Moses had the impudence to visit Mr. Townsend again in a few days and to ask the loan of more money. The lawyer was convinced of the man's treachery by that time, and he accused him of theft. Moses implored Mr. Townsend not to prosecute him, and the latter consented on the conditoin that Moses should write out and sign an account of the swindle which he had perpetrated. Mr. Townsend said to Moses at the time : "I shall keep this document, and if you are ever arrested for another transaction of this kind I will give it up to the officer. who arrests you." Accordingly Mr. Townsend gave the paper to Inspector Byrnes when Moses was arrested for swindling Mr. Hall,

Soon after Moses was released on bail Inspector Byrnes heard of the swindler again. Alderman Waite was informed by the agent of one of the English steamship companies that a man had been paid a sum of money for alleged expenses in securing evidence against an organization of Fenians in this city. The man had told the agent that a movement was on foot to blow up one of the vessels of the company's line; he pretended to be possessed of information by which he could thwart the plans of the conspirators and procure their arrest and punishment. The agent was so much impressed by the man's story that he gave him money and promises of a large reward. It was discovered later that the man was a fraud. The Inspector ascertained that the swindler was Moses, but as Mr. Waite said that the steamship company was not willing to presecute him, no effort was made Soon after Moses was released on bail Inspector

spector ascertained that the swindler was Moses, but as Mr. Waite said that the steamship company was not willing to prosecute him, no effort was made to arrest Moses at the time.

About a week ago the Inspector was visited by Freeborn G. Smith, a pianoforte manufacturer, who has salesrooms at No. 95 Fifth-ave., and lives in Brooklyn. Mr. Smith said that he had cashed a worthless check for \$175 drawn by a man who represented himself to be a brother of Governor Colquit, of Georgia. The swindle was made public by Mr. Smith previous to his visit at Police Headquarters. The description of the swindler, as given by Mr. Smith, led the Inspector to believe that the man was ex-Governor Moses, and he instructed Detectives Frink and Handy to find and arrest him. The officers ascertained that Moses was living in West Twenty-fourth-st., and they watched his house for several days without success. They saw him yesterday in Broadway, near Twenty-secondst., and took him into custody at once. Moses did not appear to be disconcerted by his arrest. He accompanied the detectives to Police Headquarters cheerfully, and afterward walked to the Tomba Police Court, where he was remanded to the custody of the police until to-day at 9 a. m. Mr. Smith was summoned to Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon, and he identified Moses. The prisoner looked at Mr. Smith, and said: "I never saw the man before."

that a relative in Greenville was at the point of death. Mr. Crowell was well acquainted with a White family in Greenville. Moses spoke of the family in such a way as to mislead Mr. Crowell completely. It was after banking hours and Moses said that he had run short of money for his journey. He asked Mr. Crowell to cash a check for \$150 and the request was complied with promptly. The check proved to be worthless, and Mr. Crowell learned, after writing to Greenville, that he had been duped. He read a published description of the man who had swindled Mr. Smith, and he determined that they had been cheated by the same man. Less than two weeks after obtaining money from Mr. Crowell Moses played a similar trick upon H. H. Stuart, of No. 61 Wallest. He represented himself on that occasion as General Curtis, State Commissioner of North Carolina, and Mr. Stuart cashed two worthless checks for \$50 each.

Mr. State Commissioner of North Carolina, and Mr. State Commissioner of North Carolina, and Mr. State Cashed two worthless checks for \$50 each.

Inspector Byrnes has in his possession a letter written to Mr. Smith by B. H. Hasell, agent of the Charleston Steamship Company in Boston. Mr. Hasell had read an account of the manner in which Mr. Smith was swindled, and he wrote to say that the swindler had been in Boston also. A worthless check for \$320 had been cashed by Mr. Hasell, who was under the impression that the man who presented it was a wealthy Southern planter.

Not long ago Moses tried to swindle Charles R. Flint, the business partner of Mayor Grace, of No. 87 Wall-st. He endeavored to pass himself off as a Mr. Prince, of Lynn, Mass., and he nearly succeeded in getting Mr. Flint to cash a check. Being somewhat suspicious, however, Mr. Flint asked Moses to wait until another day, and sent a telegram to a friend whose name Moses had used. The reply to the telegram proved that the alleged Mr. Prince was a fraud, and Moses was hustled without ceremony out of Mr. Flint's office.

Inspector Byrnes said yesterday that Moses was a mest accomplished swindler. The men to whom he had applied for money with success were well versed with business matters, and most of them had reputations for sagacity in their dealings with others. To swindle such men required something more than ordinary tale t for cheating. Moses is nearly fifty years old, tall and well formed, with gray hair and moustache and regular features. His career as Governor of South Carolina is well known. He

ordinary tale t for cheating. Moses is nearly lifty years old, tall and well formed, with gray hair and monstache and regular features. His career as Governor of South Carolina is well known. He was born in the South, his father having been a judge there, and he had as good an education as could be procured in that part of the country before the war. He fought in the Confederate Army, but after the war closed he professed to be a friend of the liberated blacks and became an active leader in the Republican party in South Carolina. When he ceased to be Governor of the State he came to this city to escape arrest for misdeeds while in office. He was arrested on a requisition signed by one of his successors in office, and an attempt was made to bring him to trial for the alleged fraudulent issuing of certain bonds. Moses managed to regain his liberty, however, and, although he made some attempt to get a law practice, he seen adopted swindling as a means of obtaining a living. He has been separated from his wife for some years. At times he has been without money and on the verge of vagrancy. When arrested yesterday he was well dressed and wore an air of prosperity. He was locked up at Police Headquarters last night.

OYSTER DREDGERS IMPRISONED.

RICHMOND, Va., March 29.-The oyster dredgers, forty-six in number, recently convicted in Matthews County, Va., of violation of the State oyster laws, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment each in the Penitentiary, were brought to this city this afternoon by the sheriff of Matthews County, and taken to the Penitentiary. An effort has been made to obtain execu-tive elemency in their behalf, and a petition is now be-fore the Governor, but he has taken no action. Many of the prisoners evidently feel the disgrace of their position.

KILLED BY A MANIAC.

Louisville, March 29.-Alexander C. Wingate, of Lexington, Ky., was killed this morning on an Ohio and Mississippi Railroad train. The assassin was a maniac. After the shooting the assassin jumped of the train (which was going at the rate of forty miles an hour), walked haif a mile to a creek, and jumped into the stream. His dead body was found there this morning: His clothes were found hanging on a bridge, and they contained \$90 in money, a gold watch, and express re-ceipt for \$400, and a quart bottle of brandy, haif full.